Entrez Gene Tutorial

NCBI's Entrez Gene provides gene-based information such as chromosome location, sequence, expression, structure, functional, and homology data. Each record represents a single gene from an organism. Entrez Gene includes organisms for which there is a RefSeq genome record.

In this exercise, we will learn how to obtain information about a human gene such as:

- mRNA, genomic, and protein sequence
- general gene and protein information
- homologs from other eukaryotes
- known SNPs, and whether the SNPs in the coding region alter the function of the protein product
- phenotypes associated with mutations
- protein structure

The course will also cover the advantages of Entrez Gene such as efficient searching options and availability of gene-specific information for all completely sequenced genomes, including bacteria and viruses.

The following handout includes the screen shots of Exercise 1.

Exercise 1

Retrieve human entries related to "prion protein" in <u>Entrez Gene</u>. Identify the gene for prion protein (PRNP). Name the map location of this gene on the human genome. What is the function of this protein? What are the alternate gene symbols? Name the phenotypes associated with the mutations in this gene.

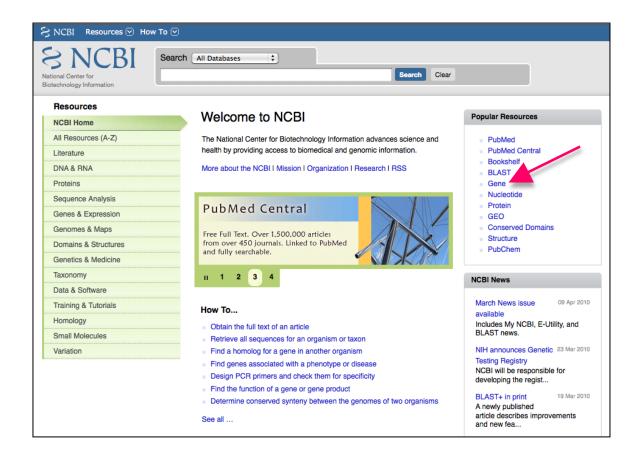
Is the RefSeq mRNA record reviewed? How many alternatively spliced products have been annotated for the gene?

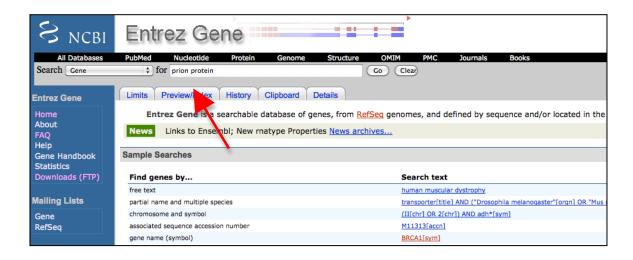
To obtain information about the homologs from other eukaryotes, click on the Homologene link. Change the Display option to "Alignment Scores". How great is the percent identity between the human and mouse proteins? View the alignment by clicking on the "Blast" link.

Go back to the Entrez Gene report. Identify the clinically-associated variations annotated on this gene by clicking on the SNP link. Next, Select the

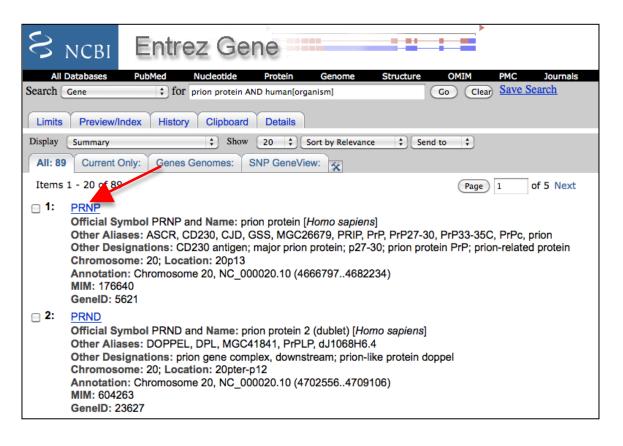
"Clinical/LSDB" tab. How many of them are missense (nonsynonymous) changes? To determine whether known SNPs in the coding region of a gene are associated with any phenotype, access the OMIM record by clicking on the icon. Compare the missense changes from the SNP report with the "ALLELIC VARIANTS" in the OMIM record. Are there any SNPs known to cause a change in the function of the prion protein?

Go back to the Entrez gene report. To view the site of mutation in the 3D structure, superimpose the protein sequence on the 3D-structure of the human prion protein. Select the GENPEPT link for NP_000302 under the section "Genomic Region, Transcripts and products". Then select "Related Structure" from the Links menu. Select "All similar MMDB" from the display drop-down menu and click Go. Next, click on the first arrow representing the related structure and then on the "Get 3D-structure data" button. Identify and highlight the residue corresponding to the mutation site the 3D structure.

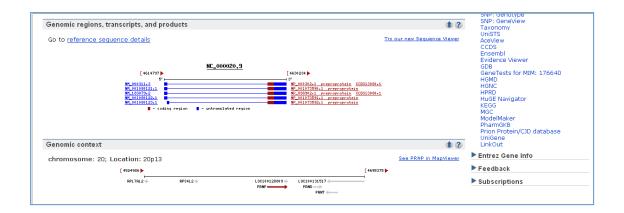






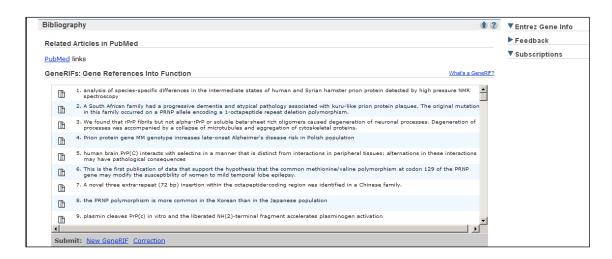


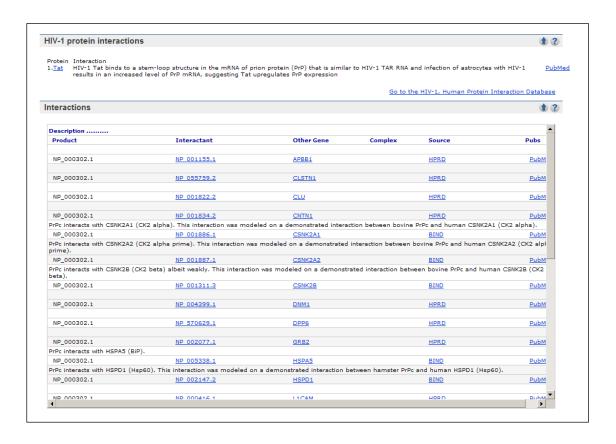


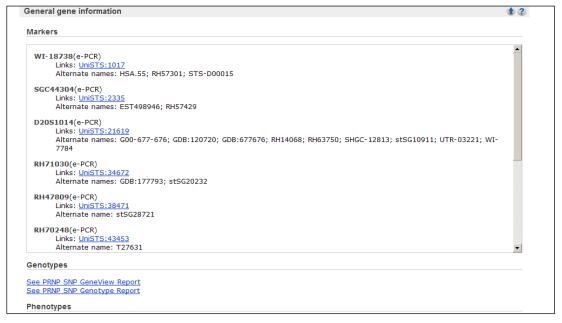




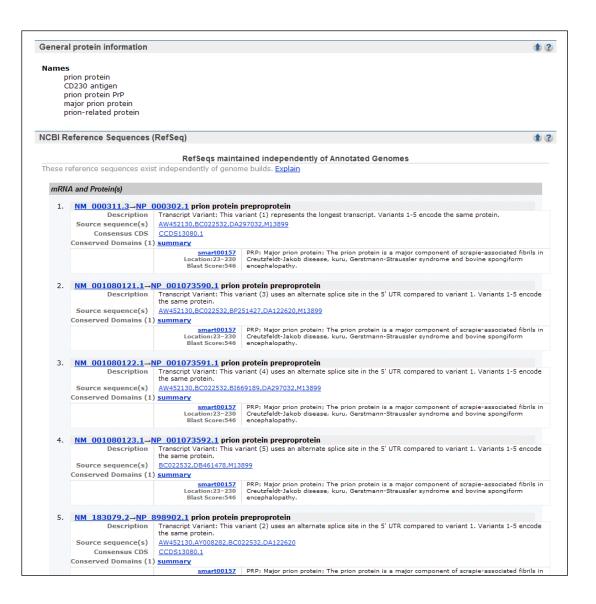




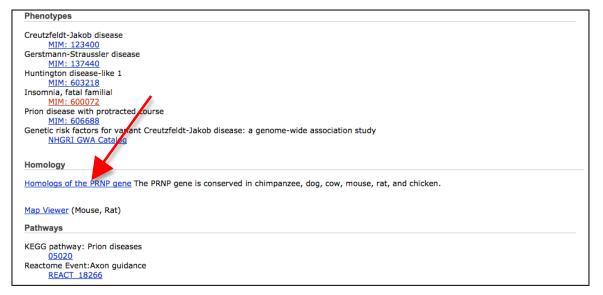


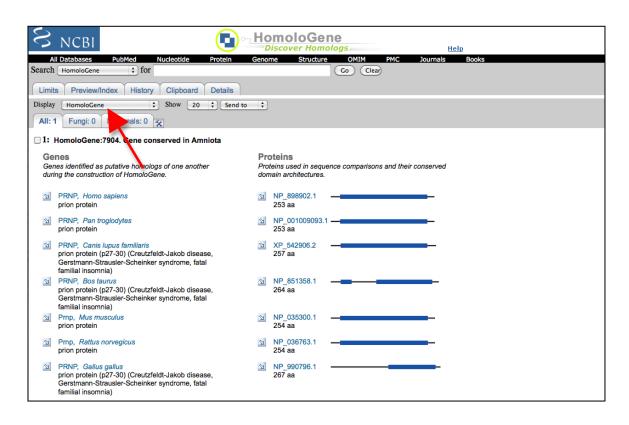


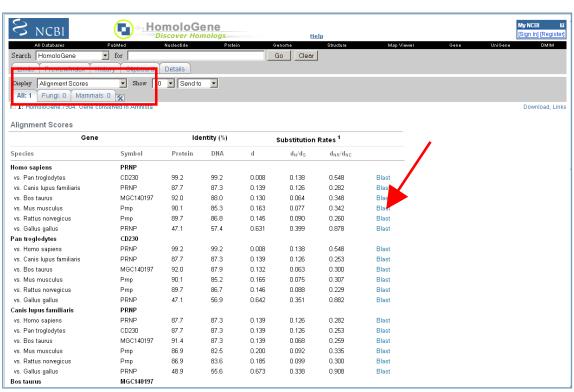
Phenotypes Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease <u>MIM: 123400</u> Gerstmann-Straussler disease MIM: 137440
Huntington disease-like 1
MIM: 603218
Insomnia, fatal familial
MIM: 600072
Prion disease with protracted course MIM: 606688 Pathways KEGG pathway: Neurodegenerative Disorders 01510 KEGG pathway: Prion disease 05060 Homology Mouse, Rat Map Viewer GeneOntology Provided by GOA Function Evidence GPI anchor binding TAS <u>PubMed</u> copper ion binding microtubule binding IDA PubMed protein binding IPI <u>PubMed</u> Evidence Process NAS <u>PubMed</u> TAS <u>PubMed</u> cellular copper ion homeostasis metabolic process response to oxidative stress ISS Evidence Golgi apparatus PubMed cytoplasm TAS endoplasmic reticulum ISS TAS <u>PubMed</u> extrinsic to membrane lipid raft ISS membrane plasma membrane ISS General protein information **(1)** (2)

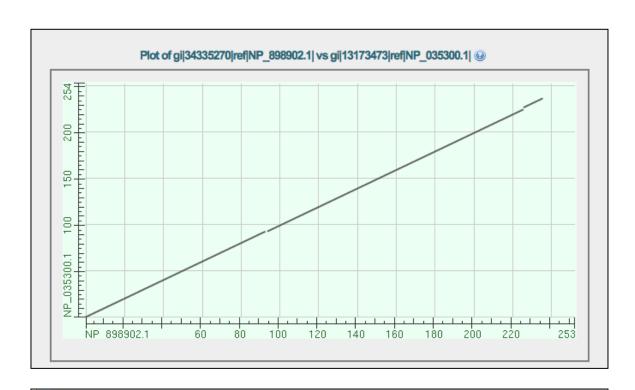












▼ Descriptions

Sequences producing significant alignments:

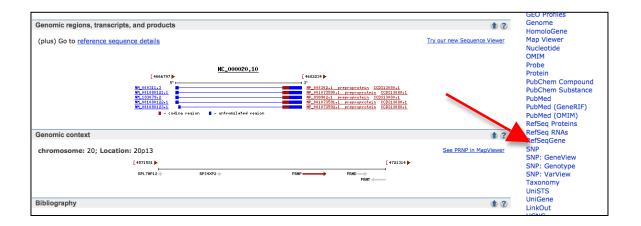
Score (Bits)

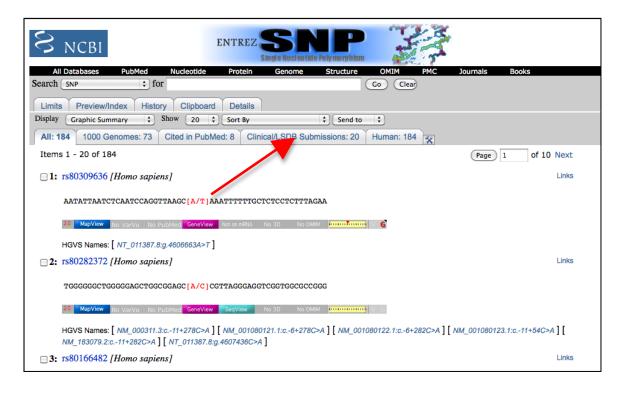
E

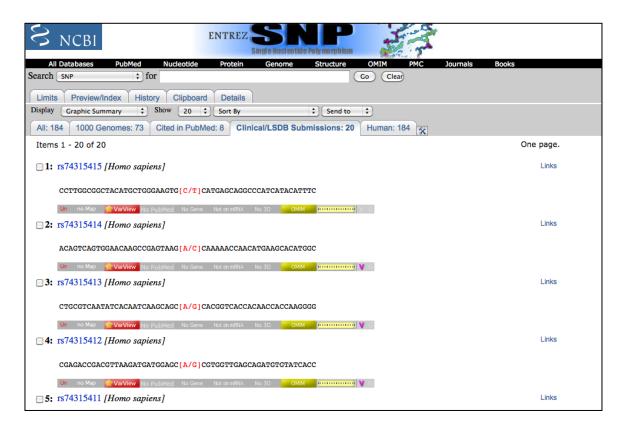
Value

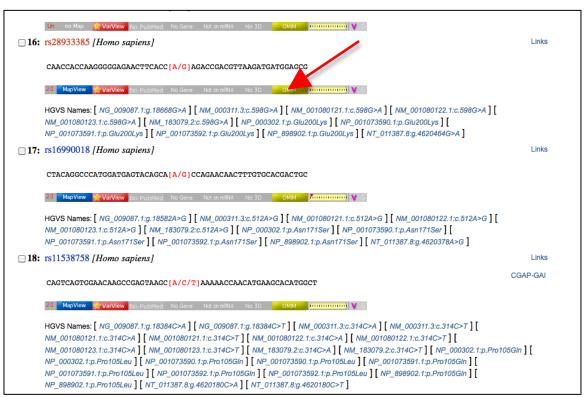
ref | NP 035300.1 | major prion protein precursor [Mus musculus]... 252 5e-72

▼ Alignments



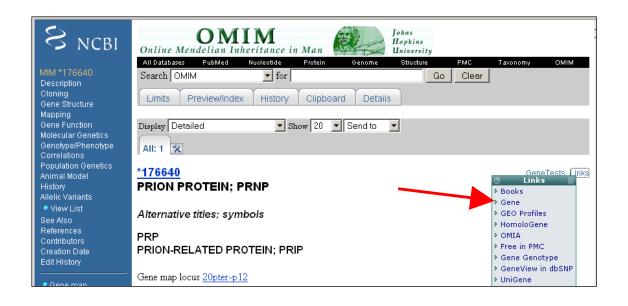


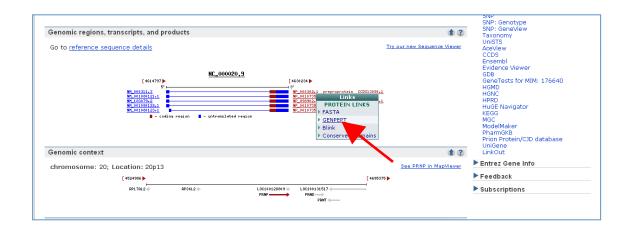


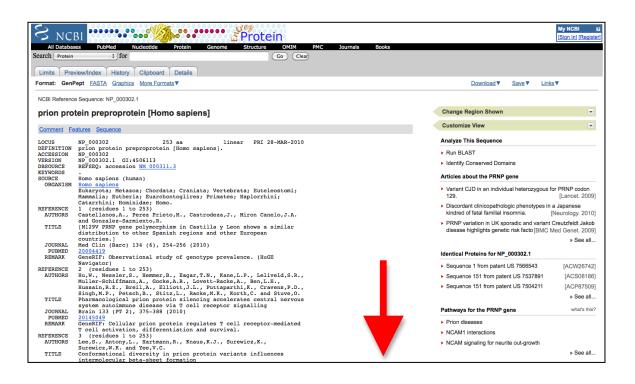


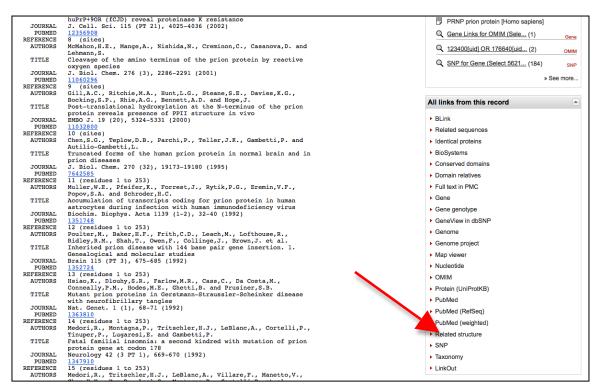


*176640 GeneTests, Links PRION PROTEIN; PRNP **ALLELIC VARIANTS** (selected examples) 0001 CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE [PRNP, EXTRA OCTAPEPTIDE CODING REPEATS]
GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER DISEASE, INCLUDED HUNTINGTON DISEASE-LIKE 1, INCLUDED 0002 GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER DISEASE [PRNP, PRO102LEU] dbSNP • 0003 REMOVED FROM DATABASE • 0004 GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER DISEASE [PRNP, ALA117VAL] dbSNP • 0005 PRION DISEASE, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO [PRNP, MET129VAL] dbSNP ALZHEIMER DISEASE, EARLY-ONSET, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, INCLUDED APHASIA, PRIMARY PROGRESSIVE, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, INCLUDED • 0006 CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE [PRNP, GLU200LYS] dbSNP FATAL FAMILIAL INSOMNIA, INCLUDED • 0007 CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE [PRNP, ASP178ASN AND MET129VAL] dbSNP FATAL FAMILIAL INSOMNIA, INCLUDED • 0008 REMOVED FROM DATABASE 0009 REMOVED FROM DATABASE • 0010 FATAL FAMILIAL INSOMNIA [PRNP, ASP178ASN AND MET129] dbSNP CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE, INCLUDED

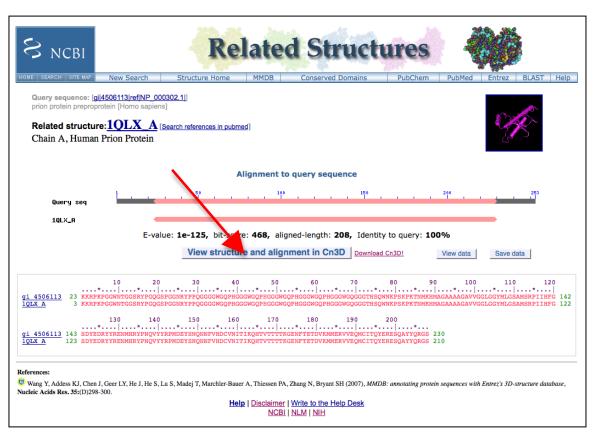


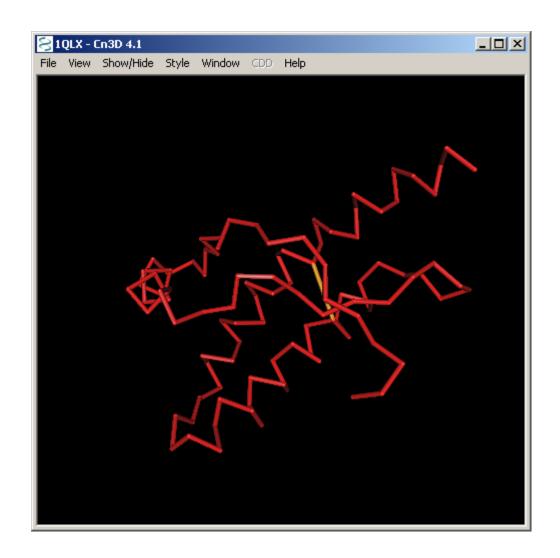


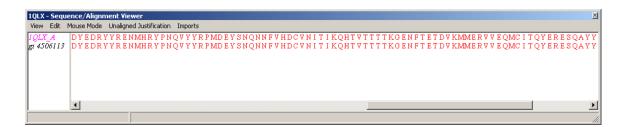












Exercise 2

Retrieve human entries related to "colon cancer" in <u>Entrez Gene</u>. Identify the gene MLH1. Name the map location of this gene on the human genome. What is the function of this protein? What are the alternate gene symbols? Name the phenotypes associated with the mutations in this gene.

Is the RefSeq mRNA record reviewed? How many alternatively spliced products have been annotated for the gene?

To obtain information about the homologs from other eukaryotes, click on the Homologene link. Change the Display option to "Alignment Scores". How great is the percent identity between the human and mouse proteins? View the alignment by clicking on the "Blast" link.

Go back to the Entrez Gene report. Identify the variations annotated on this gene by clicking on the geneView in dbSNP link. How many of them are missense (non-synonymous) changes? To determine whether known SNPs in the coding region of a gene are associated with any phenotype, access the OMIM record by clicking on the "Yes" link under the OMIM column in the SNP report. Compare the non-synonymous changes from the SNP report with the "ALLELIC VARIANTS" in the OMIM record. Are there any SNPs known to cause a change in the function of the MLH1 protein?

Go back to the Entrez gene report. To view the site of mutation in the 3D structure, superimpose the protein sequence on the 3D-structure of E.coli multL protein. Select the GENPEPT link for NP_000240 under the section "Genomic Region, Transcripts and products". Then select "Related Structure" from the Links menu, click on the first arrow representing the related structure and then on the "Get 3D-structure data" button. Identify and highlight the amino acid corresponding to the human MLH1 isoleucine 32 on the 3D structure. What is the amino acid at this position in the E.coli protein? Based on this information, do you think the I32V mutation in the human protein will alter its function?